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A
JOURNAL

Of the late
Motions and Actions
OF THE
CONFEDERATE FORCES
Against the
FRENCH,
IN THE
UNITED PROVINCES,
AND THE
SPANISH NETHERLANDS.

WITH
Curious Remarks on the Situation, Strength and
Rarities of the most considerable Cities, Towns and Fortifications in those Countreys.

Together with
An exact LIST of the ARMY.

Written by an English Officer, who was there during the last Campaign.

*London, Printed, and are to be sold by Richard Baldwin, near the
Black Bull in the Old-Bailly, 1690.*

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TO THE
READER.

THE War in which the Confederates are at present engag'd against that Disturber of all Europe, the French King, having been of late the chief Subject of Discourse amongst all sorts of People, nothing certainly can be more diverting, than to entertain the Reader with a Diary of the Proceedings this last Campaign in Flanders; wherein is very carefully and particularly set down, whatever may be thought worthy of Remark. And, whereas in most Histories, many Things are taken meerly upon Trust or Hearesay, our Author (who was a Person of Worth and Note, and had a Considerable Post in the Army) being an Eye Witness of every Transaction; the Reader is not in the least Danger of being impos'd upon, or of swallowing Fables and Falsities instead of Truths. But, besides the Military Transactions, you have likewise here a Topographical Description of those Places the Army pass'd through in their March; in which, the Situation of the Towns, their Fortifications, Buildings, Curiosities, Customs of the People, &c. are not omitted.

And, what is still more inviting; all those who are Friends to the Protestant Interest, must needs take instant Pleasure in seeing that good Agreement amongst

To the READER.

the Confederates ; which is no small Presage of Victory and future Success. For, if the Christians by their being Unanimous, strike Terror and Amazement amongst the Infidels in Hungary, Venice, Dalmatia, and wherever they come ; we need not doubt, but, if we take Advantage of this happy Juncture of Affairs, and proceed as Unanimously as we have begun ; not only to rescue from Slavery many of those poor Creatures who groan under the French Yoke, but so to humble that proud Monster, as to make him beg leave to live quietly at home, without disturbing his Neighbours, and disposing them of their Dominions.

*A True Relation of the Actions and
Motions of the Confederate Army
in Brabant, Anno. 1689. With a
short Historical Account of Hol-
land and Flanders.*

Having left *London* at the same time with his *June 9th*
Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, in Company of the *1689.*
Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*, Ambassador
for *Holland*, and the Lord *Lazington*, Envoy to
the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who had one Man of War and
two Yaughts for their Convoy; the first Land we made,
was the *Brill*. 11.

Brill, Is surrounded with a Water and a Sodwork-Forti-
fication, which is very Regular; here we made no stay,
but sailed with the greatest hast up the *Maze* to *Rotterdam*;
having by the way the diversion of seeing *Houfseldike*,
Blackwall, *Lorden*, *Skelden*, and several other very pretty
Towns situated along the River.

Rotterdam, Here we stay'd three days, and were di-
verted daily with viewing the admirable neatness and curi-
ous order of every thing, relating to the Houses and
Streets of this fair City, where no Carts are suffered, but
Sledds and Wheelbarrows, that the Pavements may not
be

June 14th

1689.

be endamaged: In the Market-Place of this Town, is the Statue of *Erasmus* in Brass: In the great Church, is the Monument of Admiral *Du Wu*; to the top of the Steeple is One Hundred and Twenty Steps. Ships of large Burthen, come up to most of the Houses in the Town; for the Conveniency of their Passage there are several Draw-Bridges, which are raised to give way when their occasions lead them to bring them up or down. The Banks of the Rivers, which are the Streets, are planted with Lime and Elm-Trees, which give their Shade in Summer and Shelter in Winter, and are a very great Ornament to the Town; the middle of whose Streets, are very curiously Paved with Stone; and the outside for two yards broad, with Clinker-Brick: Their Doors and Window-shutters, are all painted Green: Their Houses are neatly kept within, and placed in admirable order without: Their Men are tollerably fashionable, but their Women are generally Fat, burly and unsightly; they all go in Slippers, and their Coats come down but half way their Legs. Here is a sumptuous *Stadthouse* and *Exchange*, and I think every thing that can contribute to the composing of a lovely, decent, rich, commodious City. On the 14th we went to *Delf*, in order to see the *Hague*.

Delf, To this place it is by Water two Leagues from *Rotterdam*. Our Boat was drawn by a Horse, rid by a Boy, who Trots him all the way, and in two hours time comes to his Journeys end. There are about forty of these Boats (which are much like your Aldermens Barges on the *Thames*) which will contain about Forty Passengers; these Boats are so ordered, that one of them is to go this Course every half hour: There are likewise at *Delf* other Boats, which are obliged to go every hour to the *Hague*. The Buildings of this City are much after the same manner with *Rotterdam*: Here are two spacious Churches, hung all round and richly beautified with Coats of Arms; in the Old Church lyeth the Body and Monument of Admiral *Van Trump*; in the New Church lyeth Interred the Body of *William Henrick Van*

Van Nassau, First Prince of *Orange*; as stately a Monument as most in *Westminster*. Here are likewise interred three more Princes and Princesses; Over the Door of the *Stadthouse* are Engraven these two *Latine* Verses,

Jan 14th
1689.

*Hec domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat
Nequitiam, Pacem, Crimina, jura, probos.*

From *Delf* to the *Hague* is a League by Water, and it costs Two Pence half peny the Passage in one of the forementioned Boats.

Hague, Here is the Prince of *Orange's* Court about a quarter of a League from the Town (for this is not a City, although it doth surpass several Cities in Grandure.) In a Grove hard by, is a very fine Mall. In the *Stadthouse* of this Town is the Burgermasters Chamber, wherein is placed the Strappado: Two Leagues from this place is *Honnslerdike*, where the Prince hath a very stately Pallace, whereunto appertaineth several Rarities, among which is an Ostridge and some Indian Oxen; He hath likewise another fine Pallace in the Grove near the *Hague*, in which is a very spacious Hall adorned with several curious Sculptures; from the *Hague* to *Skeveline* is a Walk about two Miles in length, paved all the way with Clinker-Brick. About half way is the *Heer Bentings* House, now Earl of *Portland*, whereunto appertaineth a very famous Orange Garden, with a large Bird-Cage which is sixteen Rood long, and twelve Foot broad: To the top of the great Steeple of the *Hague* is Three hundred Steps, and in the Church thereof is the Monument of *Obdam*, the famous Admiral of the *Dutch* Fleet, who was blown up together with his Ship as he was coming to an Engagement with the *English* Fleet. Most of the Gentry and Nobility in this part of the Country, have Habitations in this Town; they use few Coaches, but generally ride in an open kind of Chariot, which defends them from neither Wind nor Sun; the Carriages thereof are not slung as in *England*, so that they are little better than a gilded

June. 20.

1689

Car: The Women appear very modestly (or rather un-
 mannerly Coy) not suffering a Man so much as to touch
 their Hands, without shewing a dislike thereunto. This
 Town is likewise famous for a Spin-house, in nature of a
Bridewell, which is for restraining of Burgermasters Daugh-
 ters which lead lewd lives, upon discovery whereof they
 are confined to this house for a year and a day. And from
 hence we were ordered to *Breda*, to joyn the Troop of
 Guards formerly gone thither; in Obedience to which we
 came back to *Rotterdam*, and began our Journey from thence
 on the Twentieth, and in two days arrived at our Journeys
 end, through a Country where to see a Stone is a Miracle; the
 Land there seems lower than the Sea, and I do believe so it
 is; for, half the Country would be overflown with the Sea,
 were it not for a great Multitude of Windmills that are kept
 constantly employ'd in draining the Land by a pretty kind of
 Stratagem. There are several Towns, and good Entertain-
 ment on the Road; wherein I observed no great Superstition
 (wherewith *Brabant* is horribly pestered) save in the matter
 of the Stork, which they account lucky both to particular
 Persons and the publick State; they being posselt with a
 fond conceit, that they have a secret Instinct in them, which
 teaches them to abhor Monarchy, and that therefore they
 will breed no where but in a free State; and therefore they
 build their Nests for them in the Tops of their Chimneys,
 where they delight to breed. But if they chance to breed
 on the Top of a Burgermasters Chimney, they will rather
 choose to lose the benefit of the Fire-place, than disturb
 this lucky Bird; the Laws of the Land Protect them, and
 make it Penal to destroy them; for which there is a natural
 reason, especially in a Country where Frogs and Toads do so
 much abound, of which Vermin these Birds are great
 destroyers: and of which sort of Vermin, and Provision
 for the Storks, there is such plenty here, that if almost
 all the Birds in the Air were Storks, they may be feasted in
Holland.

Breda.

Breda, When we arrived there, we were surprized to ride over five or six Draw-Bridges, before we came to the Town; as soon as you enter the Gates, which (if a Stranger, they will not suffer you to do without a great deal of Caution) you are carry'd to the Governour, before whom you must give an Account of your self: This is a large orderly City, only that they are not so curious in their Houses, as they are in other Parts of *Holland*, though cleanly enough. It belongs entirely to the Prince of *Orange*: It is so well fortified, both by Nature and Art, that 'tis even impregnable, besides the Rampiers, which are all arched underneath with a strong Brick Arch, and are raised higher than the Houses of the Town, whereon is an Enneagon; there are two Pair of Outworks, each encompassed with a broad deep Water; on the Government of this City do depend seventeen other Towns of Note in the Province of *Brabant*. This City was taken by a Wile from the *Spaniard*, by King *Williams* Grand-Father; our King hath a very fine Castle and Garden here. There is likewise a very remarkable Steeple here, which is in height four hundred and thirty four Steps, all of carved Stone; wherein is a delicate Ring of Bells, which chime every half hour, to give notice of the Clocks going to strike, which strikes here so often; these Bells will readily and sweetly chime to any time. Near to the Top of this mighty Structure, in a round Ball, liveth a Trumpeter and his whole Family, which by reason of the height, seems to them that stand on the Ground, to be no bigger than that you may grasp it in your Arms: This Trumpeter is to sound every Night, after the Gates are locked, to give an Account that the City is safe. On the Twenty seventh, the Duke of *Ormond* received a Report from Prince *Waldeck*, to march to the Army, which was encamped at *Perway*; accordingly on the Twenty eighth we marched to a City called *Lunehout*.

June 23.

1689.

27.

28.

Lunehout, Here we were quartered at Country Houses, it being the Custom of this Country, to give Free Quarter.

June 28. Quarters to the Souldiers on their March; but the Houses
 1689. were forsaken by the Inhabitants. In our March through
 this Country, I observed that every little House had a
 29. Hop-Garden belonging to it; the next Day we marched to
Skell.

29. *Skell.* Here I had the Opportunity of Waiting on the
 Duke of *Ormond* to *Antwerp.*

Antwerp, This is reputed the chiefest Town in all
Flanders; the most beautiful, and the strongest situated;
 for the better Defence whereof, there is a strong Citadel,
 July 1. formed with five Bastions; some of the Streets of this City
 1689. are sixty Paces broad; in the Middle of the great Street is
 the Statue of our Saviour on the Cross, carved at large and
 gilded; at the Entrance of the Gates, and Corners of every
 Street, is carved the Virgin *May* with our Saviour in her
 Arms, and at the Foot of them a Place to kneel and wor-
 ship: In this City are twenty five Colledges, Nunneries,
 and Religious Houses: No Art can exceed the Curiosity of
 the Jesuits Chappel in its Structure and Ornaments; which
 is wainscoated with all sorts of Marble; the Roof is painted
 by the best Hands: They were so free as to shew us all
 their Riches, which they valued to two Millions: They
 have for every Holy Day a several Skreen to draw before
 their Altar, which is richly painted and embroidered; you
 may go from hence to any Part of *Holland* by Water, so
 you may to *Brussels*: Here is likewise a Nunnery furnished
 with *English* Nuns, who appear extream Civil, but are great
 Bigots in their Religion, and great *Athenians*, as to News:
 2. From hence we went to *Lire.*

Lire, Which is Two Leagues from *Antwerp*: Here is a-
 nother *English* Nunnery. This Town is not very strong;
 but is a good Market Town, where all Provisions are
 plentiful and cheap; next Morning we went to *Reminian.*
 3.

Remintan,

Remifan, Here all the Habitations were forfaken in a Country full of ftanding Corn, whofe Soil is very fertile, and all well tilled, yet we found a great Scarcity of all manner of Provisions, which we fuppofed the Inhabitants had withdrawn, by reafon of the Army marching that way. We are now come into the Land of Idolatry, where the Images of the *Virgin Mary*, *St. Ann* and the Crofs are worfhipped in every Grove, under every green Tree, and at every crofs Way; the *Cananites* could never arrive to a greater pitch of Idolatry; fo that this Land can be fo fitly likened to nothing as to a Paradice inhabited with Devils; and to fay the truth, for their Complexion, the Inhabitants, both Men and Women, may keep the Feinds Company, there being no fuch ill-favoured megre Creatures in the whole Univerfe, as are thefe *Walloons*, who fpeak a broken *French*; it is true, you may meet with a Prielt or a Bacon-headed Friar here and there that looks pretty plump and fat, the Mobile being a Kind of ill fhap'd Monfters, ftarved thereunto, 'tis fuppofed by the Covetoufnefs of the Clergy, who Lord it over thefe poor Creatures, and have engroffed to themfelves all the fine Houfes and Habitations, and I fuppofe all the Riches and Provisions in the Country: The next Day we marched through *Velum* to *Biffen*.

Biffen, Here we had the Help of an Ale-houfe for our Refreshment, which is all the Advantage we had beyond our former Quarters, where we could get nothing for Love or Money: The next Day we marched through *Louvain*.

Louvain Is a large uniform plentiful City, whither all the Gentry do repair from the Country, whilst the Army is in the Field. Here are eighteen Colledges and Monafteries, among which are all Orders of Monks and Fryers: In the great Church of this Town (which is a very ftately Structure) is painted the whole Story of the Bible in the Glafs. There is likewife the Statue of our Saviour riding on an Afs. This Church is much beautified with famous Sculptures; among

Feb 3.
1689.

4.

5.

July 5.
1689.

among the Colledges, one of them is said to be of the most antient standing of any in the World; which is all my short Stay in this Place would suffer me to observe, we being to march that Night to *Gree* and *Bee*.

Gree and Bee, The Country began to be dangerous; the Bores or Peasants being so bloody, rude, and surly, that as they find an Opportunity, they knock what Souldiers they can on the Head, and butcher them, though they gain nothing thereby but their Cloaths; as they did two of the Lord of *Oxford's* Regiment, which lurked behind us, and were never heard of after; for which Reasons we encamped in a Meadow that Night, and foraged our Horses, but could get no Meat but what we brought from *Louvain*:
6. Hence we marched the next Day to *Perway*, and joyned the Army.

Perway, Several Branches of the Army being not yet come in. Here the Army was encamped in one Line, having fifteen great Cannon, twenty six of a lesser sort, and twenty five small Field-Pieces, with four Mortars, and thirty Tin Boats; all the Camp we found plenty enough of every thing, there being store of Sutlers. Here we staid till the ninth, and then marched in two Lines, the Pioneers having first cleared the Way for us to *Sombreffe*.
9.

Sombreffe, Here we encamped in two Lines, and were joyned with some *Spaniards* and *Brandenburghers*, which to all appearance were stout likely Men. Here some of the Lord of *Oxford's* Regiment began to mutiny about their Pay; whereupon one *Boad*, their Major shot, one of them through the Head, who died within three Days, which quieted the Mutiny, and the Major was justified by the Court Marshal for what he did. Here several *Irish* Men amongst the Foot, having conspired to go over to the *French* Army, were discovered, and shot to Death by Order of Court Marshal: We were encamped here until the Fourteenth, and then marched to *Gercompont*.
14.

Gercompont

Ceremont, Here we encamped in three Lines, two of the Arthy, and one of the Baggage and Artillery; here were great Parties commanded out every Night, and frequent Alarums, but nothing of Action, saving that a Party of the *Dutch*, under the Command of a Lieutenant, run away from a *French* Party, the Commander whereof, and some of his Men were taken by another Party of ours; but our Lieutenant that fled was shot, and every Tenth Man of his Men was hang'd by Order of Court Marshal. At the Camp several Souldiers were by a Priest inveigled to desert our Army and go over to the *French*, some whereof were taken in the Act and shot, but the Priest made his Escape. Here the Inhabitants of the Country removed what they had into their Churches, or rather Temples of their Gods, which alone are free from the Plunder of the Souldiers, having this Motto on them (*Altare Privilegium.*) They keep their Markets at their Churches on the Sabbath, where we might have Champaign and Rhenish Wine plenty. Hence I attended on the Duke to *Charlotoy*.

Charlotoy, Here I had the Opportunity of observing the Strength of a most regular Fortification, which is accounted the Key of *Flandrs*; it was two Leagues distant from the Camp; in the Town was a strong Guard, and on the Road to the Camp were placed several Guards. This Place is memorable for nothing but that it is a good Garrison, which was the Design the *French* King had in building it: There is plenty of Meadowing about the Town, which makes it a good Quarter for Horses, and the neather part of the Houses of the Town are all Stables, which occasions the uncleanness of the Streets. The Governour entertained the Duke (after the *Spanish* manner) with all sorts of the best Wine, and rode with us round the Walls, which are raised so high, that none of the Houses appear to any Body without the City; at this Town I observed a great Market of *French* Horses, which had been lately taken from their Army, and here exposed to Sail by Beat of Drum. At the Dukes Departure he was complemented with the Discharge of the great Guns round the

Feb 14.
1689.

July 19. Walls. Thus we returned to the Camp, where I was
 1681. commanded on a Party to *Brussels*, to guard our new Ac-
 countements to the Camp, which were come thither out of
England.

Brussels. This City was twenty Miles from our Camp; the Road lying through several great Woods, made our Passage dangerous, and gave us reason to expect an Attaque from a *French* Party which lay in Ambush for us, but missed us. *Brussels* is large, but not very strongly fortified, there being only a dry Foss round the Outworks; within it are a hundred and twelve Churches and Chappels, among which are an *English* Nunnery, and several other Religious Houses; the private Houses and Streets are but too much furnished with Images and Crucifixes, which are most devoutly worshipped by the Priest-ridden *Mobile*. The great Church here is sumptuously adorned, the outer Isles being hung with Tapestry and Arras, which are raised on three large Rows of Marble Pillars, compiled after the *Donick* manner of Architecture; the Rails, as you go up to *St. Ann's* Altar, are made of massie Silver, so are the Pillars of the Altar, of which sort there are above a hundred in this Church, which the Spectators may say do all vie with one another for Beauty and Riches; all the Windows, which are very large and splendid, are glazed with painted Glass; before these Altars, some Ladies or other (bliaded with Popish Zeal) are constantly prostrate, so that all I can say on their Behalt, is, that they look like Christians; the Men and Women of this Town appearing much more gentile and fashionable than those of *Holland*; whereof (on a fair Day) you may see abundance in a Walk which is in an handsome, natural, regular Grove, leading to the Governours Pallace, which is likewise very great and splendid, having on one side thereof an Exchange; about it are divers magnificent Statues, with curious Gardens and Water-works; near the House is pitched a Tent which was taken from the *Bassa* before *Buda*, it is very Noble and Rich, being all green Silk without, and fine Damask within, the Lodging Apartment thereof being waincoated. In this Town is an *English* Academy, and before

it lie encamped a thousand Men, commanded by Prince *Vada* July 19.
mions, for the better Security thereof: It is said that Camlets 1689.
 and Lace are not cheaper in any part of the World than
 here. The Inhabitants have good Opportunities of Education,
 saving the Superstition of their wicked Religion, and are ex-
 tremely civil to Strangers, provided they intermeddle not with
 that. Here is a great Ordinary at two Guilders, which is
 three Shillings four Pence *English*, where you may have ex-
 cellent Fare. Here is likewise a Market once a Week for
 Dogs, which they harness, and draw with them (in small
 Carts made for that purpose) their heaviest Lumber. Here
 we staid till the Twenty fourth, when we returned with
 our Accoutrements to the Camp, and on the Twenty fifth,
 marched with the Army, which encamped at *Monsieau*. 25.

Monsieau. Here we encamped in four Lines, and
 staid but one Night, the *French* having foraged all that
 Country. On the Twenty sixth we marched to *Nevill*. 26.

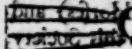
Nevill. Here we encamped in an oblique Round, with
 the Baggage and Artillery in the middle. Out of one of our
 Parties, we lost a *Dutch* Major, and an *English* Lieutenant,
 with five Men; and in the Action, took and killed about
 fifty *French*. A *Dutch* (foraging) Party lost thirty Horses,
 which were taken from them by the *French*. The Army
 had great Out-guards, the *French* being round about them,
 and the Country extremely woody, for the Defence of this
 Town, there is an old Fortification, with several round
 Towers thereon, not very strong, in it is a very magnifi-
 cent Chappel, where Ladies of noble Descent, called *Chan-
 nonesses*, officiate instead of Priests. They have a notable
 Knack of singing out their Devotion, wherein they are
 accompanied with Flutes and Organs. They entertained
 the Duke of *Ormond* with a Ball, and in Requital he treated
 them with a Collation one Evening at the Camp; their Go-
 verness is a Princess, without whom they stir not abroad;
 they keep their Coaches (some with six Horses) and live
 very Court-like. None are admitted into this Society, but
 such as can evidence their Extract to have been Noble for
 thirteen past Generations together. They are all great

July 19. Fortunes, and sometimes change this Condition for a married State; when they happen to do that, they leave a hundred Pound per Annum to the Society. When they are a their Devotion, they wear a white Linnen Vests over which is a black Vell lined with Ermin, which trails; at other times they dress well, are Beautiful, Civil and well Carriaged. There are of this sort at *Brussels* and *Mons*, but are not so strict; neither can they boast that their Societies are so ancient as this. Hence we removed the First of *August*, and encamped in four Lines at *Treffinean*.

August 1.
1689.

Treffinean, Here is the curiouslest Garden and Wilderness in *Flanders*, embellished with many Rarities. The Gentleman to whom this Place belongs, is a Protestant, who was so fond of his Fine Garden and his House, which is likewise very considerable, that he gave all his Money and Substance to the *French Army*, on condition that the Houses and Gardens might be spared; by which means this stupendous Structure alone hath escaped the Fury of the *French Army*. At this Place some *Lunenburgers*, *Brandenburgers*, and more *Spaniards* joyned us, which completed our Army forty five thousand Men. The next Day we marched through a very dangerous Pass, to *Mountain Laock*.

2.

Mountain Laock. This Town hath been well walled, but is ruined, wasted, and decayed with the continual Wars, which this idolatrous Country is subject unto; which though as fertile a Soil, and as good a Climate as can be in the World; is of no use to any, save only to quarrel in the Inhabitants, after never so much Labour and Industry employ'd to raise Cattle or Corn, being certain to be plundered of all by one Army or other, it being but just, that God Almighty should withhold from them the Blessing of Plenty and Peace for their Idolatry. Here we were encamped in four Lines, thus  in a triangular piece of Ground, joyn-
ing to the Town, where our chief Officers were Quarter-
ed, till the Seventh, when we marched in four Lines over
the

the *Sambre*, by the help of Bridges made on Copper Boats; and about a Mile beyond the River in the County of *Leige*, in the *French Territories*, we Encamped in two Lines in a Strong place, the Rear of our Camp being Covered with a River and a steep Rock; the Place where we Encamped was called *Masbero Pons*.

August 7.
1689.



Barbero Pont, Here we remained only one Night, having sent our *Pioneers* (covered with a strong Guard) to cut a Passage for our Army through the thick Forrest of *Arden*; in the Action the *French* Attacked them, but were repulsed with a considerable loss; this Forrest is noted to be the greatest Forrest in *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World; beginning at *Brabant*, it runs up into *Hungary*, and is said to be Eight hundred Leagues in length: On the Eighth instant we Decamped and Marched to *Hemfury*.

7.

Hemfury, Here we were got three Leagues into the *French Territories*, and within two Miles of the Body of their Army, encamped in a Wood, with a Line of Circumvallation; which is stronger in Horse than ours, but ours stronger in Foot than theirs, and that considerably: At this Camp we intrenched our selves, and one of the *French* Lieutenants of Horse, coming to view our Camp, mistaking our Out guards for his own, came into hem, and was taken Prisoner. Sir *Richard Brown*, was this day run through the Body by Lieutenant Colonel *Billew*, who was exasperated therunto by some passionate Language, which the other used, who dyed on the spot, and was the next day buried in the Forrest. On the Tenth, the *French* General sent a Trumpet to our, to desire the exchange of Prisoners. On the Eleventh we sent our Forragers under the Cover of 1000 *Holland* Horse and Foot, to Forrage close by the Enemy, whereupon the *French* Army was alarmed, and drew out, but would not be invited to leave the Shelter of their Woods. There was that day some Pickering, but little hurt done, and now we are resolved, since we cannot Attack the *French* Army,

8.

9.

Aug. 15.
1689. Army by reason of the strong Situation of the Place where they are Encamped, that we will eat up the Forrage round about them, and so starve them out of their Entrenchments. Thus we spent our time till the Fourteenth, when we marched forward to *Brescia*.

Brescia. Here we saw their Army draw forth, but they did not offer to Attaque us, though it was supposed the two Armys would have had some brushing here (the *French* Army having received some considerable fresh supplies out of the Garrisons) but that Night we decamp'd; the *French* did not expect we would march so soon, having newly entrench'd our selves, and our Pioneers for a colour: but we cut a large Pace, through a great Wood, quite another way; our Vant-guard took 12 of their Dragoons, and killed one. Several Deserters came in to us, on our March; and in conclusion, we got beyond their Army, and marching over Boated bridges towards *Phillipville*, we encamped on the 15th. at *Tilly*.

15.

Tilly. Here we were strongly posted, having on the Rear a River, with a steep Ascent on each side, and on the Front some Villages and Shortoes, which we had garrisoned: among which was *Wall-Court*, to which all the Peasants of the Country, to the Number of Five Thousand had flocked, bringing with them all their Provision and Substance, thinking thereby to secure themselves, under Cover of the *French* Army; whose General had commanded the Inhabitants of the Country, not to sell any Provision to our Army, on pain of Death, and burning their Houses, whereupon all Provisions began to grow very scarce and dear; whereat our General being enraged, sent two Regiments of *Brandenburg* Foot, to require admission into the Town, and that they should bring their Provisions to the Camp, where they should receive the utmost value for them, which if they declined to do, he would batter the Town about their Ears: These Proposals were with reluctance condescended unto, and the *Brandenburgers* accordingly posted in the Town.

14.

This

This is the Walled Village which was (more superstitiously than wisely) so vigorously Attaqued by the *French* Army, on *St. Lewis's* day, which is their Kings Birth day; out of a fond conceit, that that day is always prosperous to their Arms; which day being on the Sixteenth of this Instant, proved the direct contrary, their rashness being the occasion of the loss of most of the principal Officers of their Army, besides 2000 Sentinels killed in the Field, and a number wounded, with the loss of not above 50 or 60 on our side, among which was only one Officer of Note, who was a Major. The Engagement began on a Party of the *Dutch*, who gave way on the first Charge; but, our *English* being there also, who were the Guards (that day) for covering the Forragers, on whom the Design of the *French* Army chiefly was (and indeed if they could have passed that Guard, they might have taken 5000 of them) they bore the Brunt of the Battle, and by their bravery, gained the advantage of the Ground; which if the *French* could have got, they would have made use of it to our great damage. All this while the *Brandenburgers* in *Wall-Court*, were not idle, but received the Attaque made on them, with a great deal of courage, committing a great slaughter on the Enemy; who demonstrated a great deal of desperate valour to little purpose. This Rancounter lasted ten Hours, the Cannons playing all that while on both sides; theirs did us no mischief, but ours cut off several of their Horse, and made Lanes through their Foot as they Retreated; which they did not do, till they saw the *Scotch* Regiment, and the *English* Guards advance; whereupon they sounded a Retreat, and sent to our General for leave to bury their Dead; to which the General gave his consent, after having taken from them 12 of their Cannon, not esteeming it advisable to follow Victory too far. In burying their dead they had the Boats to assist them, for which reason, before we decamped, the General ordered their Villages to be burnt, and gave the Soldiers leave to Plunder their Churches, wherein they found great Booty. The *French* Army is now Encamped within a Mile of us, and our Advance-guards

Aug. 15th

1689.



Aug. 15.
1689.

can see their whole Camp. In the Fight, and after the Fight, several Deferters came in to us, who gave us Account that a Multitude of their best Officers were slain, and that Marshal *De Humiers*, narrowly escaped; one of his Field Officers being cut off by a Cannon Ball, whilst he was leaning on his Shoulder. Here we stay'd till the 19th, when we Marched about two Leagues, designing to Encamp; but the *French* being Encamped too near us, and the Place of our Encamping, not strong, our General thought fit to change his Measures, and so marched the Army three Leagues further, that day, a Party of the *French* following us, but at a great distance. Near our Camp we received an Alarm, that the *French* were in the Rear of us; whereupon, our General in half an hour put the whole Army into an advantageous Posture to receive them; but finding the Alarm to be false, and that it was only our own Rear Guard; we Marched to our Camp, where we stay'd till the 22th. And being informed, that the Enemy designed to get betwixt us and *Charlevoix*; having likewise Advice from the Duke of *Lorraine* not to Engage them, we Marched early that Morning, without sound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum, through a very thick Wood, having the Evening before sent away our Cannon and Baggage toward the *Sambraff*, after having foraged and ravaged, in the *French* Territories. For three Weeks through this Wood the *French* followed us; whereof having Advice, and finding a little Plain in the middle of the Wood, our General there drew up the Army, lined the Wood, Manned a Shottoe, and turned our Cannons upon them; which their Out-guards perceiving, *Wall Chant* being fresh in their memory, they were persuaded to be so Mannerly as to keep their distance. However, we Marched in a retreating Posture, relieving their Rear, every half hour; by this means, the *English* Guards, who led the Van in Morning, Marched in the Rear in the Afternoon: thus we Marched over the *Sambraff* by the help of four Bridges, on Copper Boats, guarded with Cannon; as soon as we got over, we Encamped at a Place called *Jollie*, by the River side.

Jollie

Hollte, Here we stayed till the 29th. but on the 27th. in Aug. 22
 the Morning, by break of day, the *French* having raised two 1689.
 Batteries over Night, laid on us with ten Pieces of Cannon
 of twenty four pound Ball from one Battery, and eight Pieces
 of eighteen pound Ball, from the other Battery; but we
 were prepared for them, and had provided sixteen Cannon
 to play against them, which were managed so well, that we
 did a great deal of Execution, both on their Battery, and
 Guards, and Attendants: We killed three of their Eminent
 Officers with one of our Balls, and found several of their
 Horses next day dead, near the Batteries: Of our side, we lost
 only two Men and a Woman; a Bomb fell among the Officers
 of Colloner *Hayle's* Regiment without doing any harm, the
 Fuzze being stilled; two more fell in a Meadow near our
 Guards, with the same success; there likewise fell two Hun-
 dred Balls among our Tents, which injured neither Man nor
 Horse. All the prejudice done, was, that some of the Tents
 were torn, among which the Duke of *Ormonds* was one; not-
 withstanding which, the Duke stood his ground (with
 the Troop drawn up) for three Hours, in the heat of the
 Cannon adoing, the General having forgot to send him
 Orders to draw off, without which he was resolved, not to
 quit his post: This sort of game lasted from four in the Mor-
 ning till eleven, during which space of time, the Cannons
 never ceased playing. In the end we constrained them to
 quit their Battery, and we returned to our ground again,
 where we encamped that Night, and the next day we marched
 to *Montaine Sur le Samberg*.

Montaine Sur Le Samberg, Here we stayed till the 2d. 23,
 of September, when we marched to our old Camp, called *Vill*
de Perway.

Vill de Perway, Here we were encamped in two Lines, for Sept. 2
 two days, without any Action; The Weather being very 1689.
 bad, many of our Men fell sick of the Flux, with eating of
 Fruit, wherewith this Country doth much abound: By this
 D and

Sept. 19 and other Accidents, four Regiments of our *English Foot*,
 1639. and two of *Dutch* were so wasted; that it was thought fit to
 send them to Winter Quarters, with Orders to send fresh
 Forces, out of the Garrisons, where they were to quarter,
 which Forces joyned us at *Lombek*: On the 5th. we marched
 to *Jonep*.

5. *Jonep*, Here the Weather was likewise very bad, and the
 Ground we encamped on worse; in which sad Condition, we
 stayed till the 9th. and then marched to *Noire Dams de*
Hall.

9. *Porte Dame de Hall*, This is a large Town of good Trade,
 where is a sumptuous Chappel, a Jesuits Colledge, with se-
 veral Religious Houses; this Town pays 10000 Guilders per
Annum, and a brass Gun to the *French*; that they may be
 protected from the fury of their merciless Army; on the
 15th. Prince *Vademont*'s Army of 15000 Men joyned us,
 which moved us to remove to *Lombek*, to give them room
 on our Right.

15. *Lombek*, Here the *French* Army having begun to set the
 Country on fire, 'twixt us and *Brussels*, Prince *Vademont* de-
 tached 3000 Horse out of his own Army, and pursued
 them, who were followed by twice as many out of our Ar-
 my, under the Command of *Monsr. de Bee*: The *Spanish*
 Lieutenant General, Prince *Vademont*, came up with some of
 them, killed 120, and brought 60 Prisoners into *Brussels*,
 with the loss only of three Men, the rest fled; whereupon
 he returned to the Camp, where we remained till the 19th.
 when we marched to *Enghten*.

19. *Enghten*, This Town belongs to the Duke of *Arcoeur* and
 Prince of *Brand Rambourge*, where he hath an extraordinary
 Mansion-House, and sumptuous Garden; some say it is as fine as
Versailles, the same whereof hath brought several from *Paris*,
 and other remote parts to see it; it is likewise said, that
 the Prince, before the War raged so much, kept two Hun-
 dred

dred Workmen all the Year employed about it: The Garden-
plat which is well walled about, cannot be less than three
Hundred Acres; in one part thereof is a small Deer-Park,
planted with several Groves, of divers sorts of pleasant
stately Trees, as Fir, Walnut, Chestnut, Spruce-Fir; In
the pleasure Garden are 52 small Statues in several Postures,
and eight very large gilded, besides what are in the Hedges,
which all run Water: There are Flower-Pots betwixt every
Statue; there are likewise four Houses of Waterworks; in
the middle of the Park of *Mazes* is a Fountain, in an Octo-
gon, arched on sixteen Pillars about twenty Foot high; on
the Top are eight great Lions cut at large in Stone; under
the Freez are eight *Casars* Heads; The Fountain is railed,
and banastered about with Marble; the bottom being flagged,
and the sides lined with the same, as are the other four Hou-
ses of Waterworks: From hence you see eight great Walks,
with Elm Hedges very curiously cut: Joyning to which are
eight Labyrinths; on the side of the Walls are several regu-
lar Groves, some in a Triangle, some in a Quadrangle: In
this Town are several Convents of *Carmelites*, and *Capuchines*:
Here is also a Nunnery, and a stately Church curiously
beautified with Sculptures; this Town hath been walled, but
is now demolished: Here we stayed till the 22th. and then we
marched to *Syllie*.

Sept. 2

1689.

Syllie, This day the *French* hearing of our decamping,
left the ground where they were very strongly posted, in
great disorder; leaving behind them in the Hurry, several
Carriages, Barrels of Bear, Forrage, and other Luggage:
Nevertheless we remained encamped at this place, till the
27th. and then marched in four Lines to *Cambrong*, where
we encamped in two Lines, Prince *Vademoni's* Army still
keeping the Right. 22.

Cambrong, Here the *French* Army was encamped within a
League and a half of ours; who if they had a mind to shew
fair play, need not want a delicate plain Champion Country
for it; there cannot be a pleasanter sort of a Country, and 27.

Sept. 27
1689.

more capable of Improvement in the World: But the Inhabitants are so given to Superstition, and Idolatry, that it is impossible any thing should prosper where they are. From our Camp might be seen eleven Churches, the Country being wholly dedicated to Religious Houses, which cannot be termed any thing, so properly, as Nests of idle Idolatrous People, blind Leaders of the Blind, to whom the rest of the Inhabitants are all Slaves; if it were not so, and if it would please God to bless them with Peace, it would certainly be as pleasant, and plentiful, and perhaps as flourishing a Country, as any in the whole World: The chief of these Irreligious Places, is the House from whence our Camp derives its Name; it is walled round, situate in the midst of this Plain by a River side, 'twixt two of our Garrisons, *Ath* and *Monis*. Within these Walls is a famous Chappel, joyning to the Cloyster, adorned with admirable Carvings, and extraordinary Painting; in it are many rich Altars, which they (at last) refused to let our Guards see, because, said they, they have given Offence in not kneeling, at the lifting up of the Host; but another Chappel they were admitted into, where (among other Fopperies and Trumperies) I observed a little Prayer, hanged up in Latin, to be learnt of all that came thither to devotion; the Prayer was to this effect, *That it would please the Lady of Cambrogue, for the sake of the five Wounds, which her holy Image suffered in that place, by the hands of an un sanctified Jew, to grant five things; Namely, that in the Hour of Death, they may not want the Company of a Priest, whereby they may have the benefit of Auricular Confession, Absolution, receiving the Sacrament, and being anointed with Oil: This is a Carmelite Convent; They stamp little Medals of Silver, and sell them to the People, whom they perswade, shall by the wearing of them be kept from Sicknefs, Disasters, Infection, or any Power of the Devil: This I heard one of them aver.* In the larger of these two Chappels is a

Octob. 2
1899.

great Marble Pillar, much like the Cross in *Covenry*, with all the Popes and Fathers of the Church, engraven on it: There is likewise engraven, the Expiration of our Saviour on the Cross, under which is drawn to the life two Priests, laying

laying him in his Grave, with Women weeping, all cut at large, in Marble: Here are likewise several large Tombs; one of them, which is indeed very rich, belongs to the Family of *Enguion*; others lye in Arches in the Wall, cut at large, (impaled) in Iron grates, which though of Stone, are very much defaced: which puts me in mind of *Juvenal*, who says, That the very Marble Statues, and Monuments must yield to the corroding Nature of Time, and pay a Tribute to Death. It is said, that the Prince of *Orange's* Army being about to be betrayed into the hands of the *French*, by the treacherous contrivance of these Fryars, he let his Soldiers plunder the Church and take away all they had, whereof there is now no sign, they having since admirably enriched themselves. During our stay here, I went to see *Ath*.

Offob. 2.
1689.

Ath, This Town lieth at the West End of this Plain about a League and a half from the Right of our Camp, which stretcheth it self, when they are Encamped, in two Lines, at least a League; the Fortification thereof is a Septagon, with Out-works, answerable to every Bastion; It is Pallisadoed and Stakudoed with Turrets on the Walls, whereon are Golden *Flower de Lucet*, which sheweth that it was Fortified by the *French* King, as was *Charleroy*, but by the Treaty of *Nimiquen* was surrendered to the *Spaniard*: In the Counterscarp are Encamped a Regiment of Dragoons: In the Town are Quartered Three *Italian*, and Two *Spanish* Regiments of Foot; on the Walls and Ramparts, rows of large flourishing Lime-trees, which adorn the Town and shelter the Building thereof from Bombs: You go over Four Draw-bridges before you enter the Gates of the Town, which is encompassed with a large wet Ditch and a strong Fossbray; There are Four Gates to the Town, and Two Port-Cullis to every Gate; there is likewise a magnificent Church with Thirteen Altars; the great Altar hath on it the Ascension of our Saviour, Engraven with a great deal of Cost and Art; on another is the Passion of our Saviour cut in Brass: The work of this Church is most in Brass, as is *Cambroque* in polished Marble of all colours: This Town is famous for good Buff, which is sold, very

2.

Octob. 2. very cheap. On the Fourth I waited on the Duke of *Ormond*
 1689. to *Monts*, in company of Twenty of our Guards.

4.

Monts, This Town is built on a Hill, which is all surrounded with Marthy ground; the Out-works are Sodworks, not very uniform; the Buildings and Streets are large and handsome, as is the whole Town, but the Fortifications are irregular, and stronger by Nature than Art: It is surrounded with a Wall, whereon are old-fashioned Turrets, notwithstanding which, the Situation of the place makes it really admirably Strong. The *French*, in King *Charles* the Seconds time, laid Siege to this Town, but were beaten from it by the powers of the renowned Earl of *Offory*. Within this Town (on an high) is Built a very high Pyramid, whence is a very great prospect, they say for Seven Leagues round: On the top are Five round Turrets which are made use of for Prisons; it is all Built of Carved stone: This Town lies to the East End of the afore said place, and is from our Camp Four Leagues; in it are several Churches, Monasteries, Nunneries, and other Religions Houses; there are Two very magnificent Churches, one of the Canons, the other of the Canonesses; the latter is in every particular much after the nature of them at *Neville*, but the Church is much more a splendid Church, and most of the Ladies are related to the King of *Spain*, King *William*, or Sisters to some of the *German* Princes: Here Count *Horne* invited the Duke to a Ball, where the Canonesses after Evening Service, Danced (at their own House) with the Duke of *Ormond* and his Retinue. These Ladies meddle not with Consecrating the Sacrament, which is left to the Priest: There occurred unto me here a Superstitious Ceremony, namely, the carrying of the Host in Procession, attended with Organs, Voices, and other Musick playing all the way, whilst Priests went with their Incense-pots fuming before it; it exceeds any *Opera*, which is a shew they much admire in these parts: In this Church is placed on a Pedestal in the middle of the Isle, the Image of the Virgin *Mary* Crowned, with our Saviour in her Arms likewise Crowned; she is Apparellled in a fine Cloth

Cloth of Silver Gown, and every one that comes thither to Worship, makes a low bow to the ground, and kisses the Hem of her Garment. After all this view of their Churches, which strive every way to exceed one the other in Beauty and Riches, wherein they come pretty near one the other, except that of *Antwerp*, which exceeds the rest; I can only lament that such Noble Structures should be dedicated to Idolatrous uses. On the 5th. we turned back to *Combrogne*, where we remained as long as we could get any Forrage, which was all devoured for Twenty Miles round, betwixt the *French* Army and ours, I believe I may say Forty Miles, without any great mistake; at last there grew a real scarcity of Horse meat. On the 6th. Ten of the Grenadeers belonging to our Guard, unadvisedly went a Forraging without a Convoy; Three of them were killed by the *French*, Five taken Prisoners, and Two escaped without Horses or Coats, which they had pulled off to work and make up their Trusses. The Peasant that belonged to the House where they Forraged, brought the *French* upon them; but this action was sufficiently revenged on the *French*, by the *Lunenburghers*, who being a Forraging with their Carbines only, were set upon by some *French* Soldiers disguised in *Boors* Frocks, but they received them so warmly, that they killed Eight and twenty of them, and took about Seventy Prisoners, with very little loss. The day before we went to *Mons*, we marched a Detachment of Eight thousand Men towards the *French* Camp, together with Ten pieces of Cannon; when we came near their Out-guards, we sent a Lieutenant of Horse with Thirty men to Fire on them, which he did, but they stirred not, neither returned their Fire: It was near a Wood, where it is supposed they had an Ambuscado, and thought to trap us; however this Alarm was so great a surprize unto them, that several of their Sutlers run away from them, and several of their Officers sent away their Baggage: We waited about Ten hours there to invite them to Engage fairly, but they declined it; the next day they Decamped and marched towards *Tourney* in order to send their Troops to Winter Quarters, and in a few days after we began to disperse.

Octob 4.
1689.
W

Octob. 4.
1689.

disperſe our Army to the Frontier Garrisons, to wit, *Alb, Monts; Maſſricht, Gaunt, Charleroy, Bruffels, &c.* in con-
clusion we marched towards *Neuil*, where we were diſcharg-
ed at *Neuil*, on the when the Duke took his leave in
order to go for *England*, and the next day we marched, having
free Quarters all the way to *Breda*, to Winter Quarters;
24. where we arrived on the Twenty fourth, and met with an
account that the Granadeers who were taken by the *French*,
had made their eſcape to *Newburgh*, where they are taken up
as Deſerters; but we have ſent for them, and in a ſhort time
do expect them with us, where we now remain laid up for
the next Campaign.

<i>Amſterdam</i> , ſtandeth on	0996	} Acres.
<i>Leiden</i> , containeth	0250	
<i>Haerlem</i>	0165	
<i>Rotterdam</i>	0160	
<i>Dort</i>	0130	
<i>Delf</i>	0130	}
The latter five	0835	

So that *Amſterdam* alone is bigger by 160 Acres than the
aforementioned Five Cities.

There is one remarkable paſſage, that is, the Burning of
Colonel *Billingſleys* Quarters: One Evening, on our Road to
Breda, from the Camp, we were forced to ſtand all Night
drawn up on our Guard, for fear of the *Bears* riſing againſt
us; it was accidentally done, but in this Fire was conſumed
to the value of a Thouſand Pound; the Pariſh-Church being
next to the Houſe very narrowly eſcaped.

A
L I S T
O F O U R
A R M Y
As it was Drawn up at
Tillroy Camp.

Horſe Regiments, Firſt Line.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Colours of the Soldiers Cloaths.	Numb. Men.
D utch, English, English, Spanish, Spanish, Spanish, Spanish,	Count Bullenburgh. Duke of Ormond. Duke of Ormond. Count Dedamont. Don Quan Deguſt. Monsieur Bay. Don Martin de Corduva.	Red, lined White, Dra. Red, lined Blew, Gran. Red, lined Blew, Quar. White, lined Blew White, lined White White, lined White White, lined White	0300 0060 0200 0300 0300 0300 0300 E hoſe

Horse-Regiments, First Line.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Colours of the Soldiers Cloaths.	Numb. Men.
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Wittenburgh.</i>	White, lined Red	0300
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Prince Waldeck.</i>	Gray, lined Red	0300
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Obdam.</i>	Gray, lined Scarlet	0300
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Min Heer Benting.</i>	White, lined Blew	0300
<i>German,</i>	<i>Overstrake.</i>	White, lined White	0400
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Lieut. Col. Webingha.</i>	White, lined Blew	0400
<i>English,</i>	<i>Oxford.</i>	White, lined Scarlet	0400
Total—			4160

Foot Regiments, First Line.

<i>Brandenb.</i>	<i>Brandorf.</i>	Blew, lined White	0700
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Anholt.</i>	White, lined White	0700
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Rhinelscave.</i>	White, lined Blew	0780
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Grafton Barloe.</i>	White, lined Red	0700
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Oversten Zalif.</i>	Gray, lined Red	0700

Foot

Foot-Regiments, First Line.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Colours of the Soldiers Cloaths.	Numb. Men.
English,	Falmash Guards.	Red, lined White	1000
Scotch,	Part of the Guards.	Red, lined White	0700
English,	Fuzileers.	Red, lined Yellow	0780
English,	Halesbutt.	Red, lined White	0780
Lunenb.	Obubermstoffs.	Blew, lined Red	0600
Lunenb.	Hull.	Blew, lined Pink	0600
Dutch,	Durfling.	White, lined Red	0700
Dutch,	General de Alva.		0700
Dutch,	Prince Waldeck.	Red, lined Red	0780
Brand.	Prince Cor.	Red, lined Green	0700
Dutch,	Count Tilly.	White, lined White	0700
Dutch,	Bulow.	Gray, lined Blew	0780
		Total	12400

Second Line.

Dutch,	Morewitt.	Red, lin. White, Drag.	0350
Frizland,	Prince Nassau.	Blew, lined Red	0300

Second Line.

Names of their Count.	Names of their Chief Commanders.	Colour of the Soldiers Cloaths.	Numb. Men.
Dutch,	Baron de Hinds.	White, lined Green	0300
Dutch,	Baron de Hay.	White, lined Red	0300
Dutch,	Baron de Saxon.	Red, lined Pink	0300
Dutch,	Holßen.	White, lined Blew	0300
Dutch,	Baron de Guistie.		0300
Lunenb.	Overstbrang.	Gray, lined Blew,	0400
Dutch,	Count Flodrop.	White, lined Red	0350
Dutch,	Graf von Nassau.	Red, lined Red	0300
Dutch,	Exff.	White, lined Green	0300
Hesse,	Wattlebrook.	White, lined White	0350
Dutch,	Nassau.	White, lined White	0300
Spanish,	Dumong.	White, lined White	0350
Spanish,	Monduboy.	White, lined White	0350
Walloon,	Pettincore.	White, lined White	0350
Lunenb.	Frank.	White, lined Red	0480
Lunenb.	Branken.	Blew, lined Blew	0350
Lunenb.	Cram.	Blew, lined Blew	0350
Total			6380

Besides the Brandenburg Horse which came to us to Notredam Hall, from the Siege of Mems which amounted to } 6000

Second

Second Line.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Colour of the Soldiers Cloaths.	Num. Men.
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Tongaway.</i>	<i>Red, lined Blew</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Couvert d' over Isle.</i>	<i>White, lined White</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Min Heer Van Fagall.</i>	<i>Red, lined Yellow</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Frizland,</i>	<i>Prince Van Nassau.</i>	<i>Blew, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>German,</i>	<i>Prince de Berckman.</i>	<i>White, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Lunenbourg,</i>	<i>Count Swenefive.</i>	<i>Blew, lined Red.</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>English,</i>	<i>Offarrell, Fuzileus.</i>	<i>Red, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>English,</i>	<i>Fitz Patrick.</i>	<i>Red, lined Green</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>English,</i>	<i>Churchill.</i>	<i>Red, lined Buff</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>English,</i>	<i>Hodges.</i>	<i>Red, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>English,</i>	<i>Count Shamburg.</i>	<i>Red, lined White</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Amalifworth.</i>	<i>Gray, lined Red</i>	<i>0650</i>
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Min Heer Dutell.</i>	<i>White, lined Blew</i>	<i>0700</i>
<i>Brandenburg,</i>	<i>Lord Beaumont.</i>	<i>Red, lined Black, Plush</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Lunenbourg,</i>	<i>Major General Burriar.</i>	<i>White, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Brandenburg,</i>	<i>De Hull.</i>	<i>Blew, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Linstock.</i>	<i>White, lined Blew</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Lunenbourg,</i>	<i>La Mott.</i>	<i>Red, lined Black</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Lunenbourg,</i>	<i>Little Hoff.</i>	<i>Blew, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Lunenbourg,</i>	<i>Marquess de Budavid.</i>	<i>White, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
<i>Dutch,</i>	<i>Winburg.</i>	<i>White, lined Red</i>	<i>0780</i>
Total			16173

Sergeant

Second Line.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Colour of the Soldiers Cloaths.	Num. Men.
Sept. the 24. Dutch,	<i>Hoges, Churchills, Hales and Offarrels</i> Regiments being wearied with Toyl and Sicknefs, were dwindled away to about 900 Men, for which reason they were sent to <i>Breda</i> , whence we were recruited on the 16th. with a Regiment of <i>Sweeds</i>		
	Regiment.	Blew, lined Yellow White, lined White	0780 0780
			1560

Likewise Three Regiments of Dutch Horse, and Prince of <i>Friezlands</i> Guards	0900 0100
In all ———	1000

A List of *Prince Uademons* Army, Which joyned us at *Norredam*
Hall, where it Encamped Five hundred yards distant from the
Right of ours, on the 18th. of September, 1689. in Two Lines.

Horse-Regiments.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Num. Men.
<i>Walloon,</i>	<i>Mounf. de Puis.</i>	350
<i>Walloon,</i>	<i>Le Count de Maſſing.</i>	350
<i>Walloon,</i>	<i>Duke de Arſcourt,</i> two Regiments.	600
<i>Spanish,</i>	<i>Mounſieur de Bonde.</i>	300
		Horse

Horse Regiments.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Num. Men.
<i>Almaigne,</i>	Count de Egmont.	300
<i>Almaign,</i>	Baron de Toursey.	300
<i>Spanish,</i>	<i>Ansiens.</i>	300
<i>Spanish,</i>	Lientenant General Count de Sallizer.	300
<i>Spanish,</i>	Le Count de Fatzzein Lientenant General de la Troop de Strangere.	300
		3100

Dragoons.

Names of their Count.	Names of the Chief Commanders.	Num. Men.
<i>Walloon,</i>	<i>Mounfieur de Vallauseire.</i>	400
<i>Walloon,</i>	<i>Baronde.</i>	400
<i>Walloon,</i>	<i>Mounfieur de Villais.</i>	400
<i>Spanish,</i>	<i>Mounfieur de Castors.</i>	350
		1000
		In all — 4650

500

Foot Regiments.

Spanish,	Monsieur Marine.	700
	Monsieur Maudrick.	700
	Monsieur Azare.	700
	Count de Shiren.	700
	Noy Elle.	700
Speeds,	One Regiment.	780
Dirch,	Three Regiments from Ganni.	2100
	Total	6380

The Total of the Army when Prince Vademont had joyned us.

Booze

The First Line.		4160
The Second Line.		6380
Brandenburg,	6000	
Dutch,	9000	7000
Fenzland Guards,	0100	
Vandemonts Horse.		4650
		22190
	Foot.	

The First Line.	12400
The Second Line.	16170
Dutch Recruits.	01560
Prince Vademomus.	06380
	<hr/> 36510
	58701

F I N I S

63575